Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII. TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1808. [No. 2128.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 p. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria ACADEMY, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 14. d

Just Received,
FRESH LEMONS by the box,
200 bushels good SEED POTATOES,
And a quantity of TONGUES & SOUNDS
And for Sale by
Thomas Simms.

March 18

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *Joseph Deane* and *Zachariah Gardner*, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by *David M'Carty*, for a part of the MOUNT AIR tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said *Daniel M'Carty* could have no title in a part of the Land until a general division of the estate of the late Daniel M'Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8 d1m.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS
10 chests young hyson
10 do byson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
30 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

Was found in Maryland,
Some day this week,
An old fashioned Gold Watch
Case. The owner may have it on application to the Printer, describing the same, paying for this advertisement, and leaving a small gratuity for the finder.

March 26. 3t

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,
The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between *Denney & Smith* is this day dissolved by mutual consent: those who have claims against the concern are requested to bring them forward to Joseph Smith, who is to adjust and settle them; also, those who are indebted are requested to make payment to Joseph Smith.

EDMUND DENNEY.
JOSEPH SMITH.

March 23.

The business will in future be carried on under the firm of *Samuel & William Smith.*

FOR SALE,
2000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fisheries.

Joseph Smith.

March 24. co3t

HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 21. d6m

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold at the dwelling of Samuel Craig, *deceased, Duke-street, all the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceased, consisting of a*

Variety of Furniture, &c. &c.

Desks and Book Cases, Bureaus, Dining, Card and Tea Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Curtains, Looking Glasses, Prints, Chairs, Carpets, several articles of Plate, a variety of valuable Books, and one Share of Alexandria Bank Stock, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 24. dts

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is finely covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

Landing and for Sale,
From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hhds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,
24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

Just Received,
Per schr. Good Intent, from Boston,
31 boxes mould and dipt CANDLES, various sizes.
A few do. SOAP.
5 barrels draught PORTER, fine flavor.
10 do. APPLES, and
A fresh supply of SHOES,
Among which are, a few pair ladies' nankin fox'd walking shoes.
IN STORE,
40,000 weight BACON, first quality,
7 kegs manufactured TOBACCO.
1 pipe old Madeira WINE.
TRUNKS & SHOES as usual.

E. Gilman.

March 14 d3teot

WHEREAS William Bowling hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of Lewis Summers, and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed——Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Wm. Bowling, that on Thursday 31st inst. between the hours of nine and three o'clock of the same day at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Wm. Bowling, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 28th day of March, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

March 28.

WHEREAS ELIJAH SHAY has [illegible] his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh [illegible] assistant judges of the circuit [illegible] District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the [illegible] insolvent debtors within the district [illegible] and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of [illegible] ty at the suit of George [illegible] ing unable to discharge [illegible] with others against him, [illegible] over up to the use of his creditors, all his personal and [illegible] property, real, personal and mixed——Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said ELIJAH SHAY, that on Thursday [illegible] between the hours of nine and [illegible] the same day, at the court house in [illegible] the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said ELIJAH SHAY, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 28th of March, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

March 28. 3t

SHIP COMMERCE,
James Crowdhill, master, lying at colonel [illegible] say's wharf, the lower end of King-street [illegible] taken in-
HAS ON BOARD,
Six thousand bushels of the Isle [illegible]
SALT,
Excellent for striking and packing, which he will sell in large and small [illegible] from on board.

March 25

Notice is hereby Given

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. *Samuel Craig* late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1808.

John G. Ladd.
Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10. co6w

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.
King-street.

March 15.

I have received,
A few baskets of Bordeaux *SALAD OIL*,
—AND—
A quantity of prime *CHEWING TOBACCO*,

Peter Wise, Jun.

March 23

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 25.

The doors were opened a short time to day, when the following messages were received from the president of the United States.

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. States.

"I transmit to both houses of congress a report from the surveyor of public buildings of the progress made on them during the last season, of their present state, and of that of the funds appropriated to them. These have been much exceeded by the cost of the work done, a fact not known to me till the close of the season: the circumstances from which it arose are stated in the report of the surveyor.

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 25, 1808.

"*To the Senate and H. of Representatives of the U. States.*

"I now lay before congress a statement of the militia of the United States, according to the latest returns received by the department of war. From the state of Delaware alone no return has ever been made.

"TH: JEFFERSON.

"March 25."

From this statement the following account of the militia is extracted.

From N. Hampshire,	25,478
Massachusetts,	70,323
Vermont,	17,981
Rhode-Island,	7,307
Connecticut,	26,167
N. York,	83,591
N. Jersey,	33,360
Pennsylvania,	90,670
Delaware, no return.	
Maryland,	39,047
Virginia,	65,675
N. Carolina,	51,982
S. Carolina,	30,064
Kentucky,	20,878
Tennessee,	32,336
Ohio,	15,851
District of Columbia,	2,201
Mississippi Ter.	2,158
Indiana do.	2,067
Orleans do.	5,626
Louisiana do.	2,433
Michigan do.	1,028
Total	636,686

To the Senate and H. of Representatives of the U. States.

[illegible] proceeding to carry into execution [illegible] for fortifying the ports and harbors, [illegible] and that the scites most advantageous for their defence, and sometimes the [illegible] sites competent to that defence, are [illegible] me cases the property of minors in[illegible]ple of giving a valid consent to their [illegible]tion—in others belong to persons [illegible]dy refuse altogether to alienate, or [illegible] compensation far beyond the li[illegible]pensation allowed in such cases. [illegible] causes the defence of our sea-[illegible], so necessary to be pressed during [illegible] present season, will in various parts be [illegible]d unless a remedy can be applied. [illegible] view to this, I submit the case to [illegible]nsideration of Congress, who, esti[illegible]g its importance, and reviewing the po[illegible]rs vested in them by the constitution combinned with the amendments providing that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, will decide on the course most proper to be pursued.

I am aware that as the consent of the legislature of the state, to the purchase of the scite, may not in some instances have been previously obtained, exclusive legislation cannot be exercised therein by congress until that consent is given. But in the mean time it will be held under the same laws which protect the property of individuals, and other property of the U. S, in the same state. And the legislatures at their next meeting will have opportunities of doing what will be evidently called for by the particular interests of their own states.

TH. JEFFERSON.

March 25 1808.

As soon as these messages were read, the doors were again closed for the purpose of going on with the reading of the documents.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

Jan 11.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President of March 22, 1808.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Monroe, to Mr Canning.

Mr, MONROE presents his compliments to Mr, Canning, and has the honor to inform him that he called at his office yesterday, for the purpose of making some remarks on the subject treated in the note which he addressed on the inst. to Mr. Canning Mr. Monroe regrets that he had not the pleasure of seeing Mr Canning at that time, and requests that he will be so good as to give him an interview to morrow, at such hour as may be most convenient to him. Mr. Monroe will be happy to attend Mr. Canning in the country should it be more agreable to Mr. Canning to receive him there.

Portland Place Sept. 9. 1807.

From Mr. Canning in answer.

Mr CANNING presents his compliments to Mr Monroe, and will be happy to have the honor of seeing him at the foreig office to morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Canning has but this minute received Mr Monroe's note.

Burlington House Wednesday, September 9 1807.

3 4 p. 8, P. M.

DUPLICATE

No.

London, Sept. 16, 1807.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your letter of July 6 h by D Bollus, on the 3 at ultimo, and did not lose a moment in entering upon the business communicated to me by it, in the manner which seemed most likely to obtain success. The details shall be communicated to you in my next dispatch All that I can state at present is that the whole subject hath been placed before this government in as strong an appeal to its interest and judgement as I could make, and that as a week ha h elapsed since my official note was presentsd, I am in daily expectation of receiving its decision on it. The moment is in many views favorable to a satisfactory result, but still it is not in my power from any thing that has occurred, to speak with confidence of it. The joint negociation committed to Mr Pinckney and myself, was suspended by the intelligence of the affair with [illegible], and has never been revived since. That intelligence reached this place about a week after Mr. Purviance, so that we had only been able with the utmost diligence, to take the preliminary step of presenting to Mr. Canning, in conformity to our instructions a project, and of explaining to him in the most minute and comprehensive manner that we could, every circumstance appertaining to it No answer was given to my communication; the suspension therefore of the negociation was imputable to Mr. Canning; had he answered our communication and proposed to proceed in the negociation, it would have become a question for the commission to have decided, how far it would have been proper under existing circumstances to comply with the invitation, his silence however relieved us from that dilemma.

Permit me to present to you Mr Jos. A. Smith of South Carolina, and to refer you to him for much information of a general nature on the subject of our affairs with this country. Having been long in Europe and visited almost every part, he possesses great information of the political state of its several powers, especially Russia from whose sovereign he received very distinguished marks of attention. In much communication which I have had with Mr. Smith for a year past, I have found him to be animated with strong sentiments of patriotism towards his country, and as he hath expressed a desire of being personally known to the president and yourself, I have been happy to promote his object by giving him this introduction.

I am with great respect, sir, your most obt. servant.

JAMES MONROE.

P. S. A copy of my note to Mr Canning is enclosed.

James Madison, sec'ry of state.

From Mr. Canning.

No. 16.

Foreign Office, Sept. 23, 1807.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the king my master the letter which I had the honor to receive from you, on the 8th of this month.

Before I proceed to observe upon that part of it which relates more immediately to the question now at issue between our two governments, I am commanded, in the first instance, to express the surprise which, is felt at the total omission of a subject upon which I had already been commanded to apply to you for information: the proclation purported to have been issued by the president of the U. States, Of this paper, when last I addressed you upon it, you professed not to have any knowledge, beyond what the ordinary channels of public information afforded, nor any authority to declare it to be authentic

I feel it an indispensible duty to renew my enquiry on this subject. The answer which I may receive from you is by no means unimportant to the settlement of the discussion which has arisen from the encounter between the Leopard and the Chesapeake.

The whole of the question arising out of that transaction, is in fact no other than a question as to the amount of reparation due by his majesty for the unauthorized act of his officer, & you will therefore readily perceive that, in so far as the government of the United States have thought proper to take that reparation into their own hands, and to resort to measures of retaliation, previously to any direct application to the British government, or to the British minister in America, for redress; in so far the British government is entitled to take such measures into account and to consider them in the estimate of reparation which is acknowledged to have been originally due.

The total exclusion of all ships of war belonging to one of the two belligerent parties, while the ships of war of the other were protected by the harbors of the neutral power, would furnish no light ground of complaint against that neutral, if considered in any other point of view, than as a measure of retaliation for a previous injury: and, so considered, it cannot but be necessary to take it into account in the adjustment of the original dispute.

I am therefore distinctly to repeat the enquiry, whether you are now enabled to declare, sir, that the proclamation is to be considered as the authentic act of your government? And, if so, I am further to enquire, whether you are authorised to notify the intention of your government to withdraw that proclamation on the knowledge of his majesty's disavowal of the act which occasioned its publication?

The light in which you are directed to represent admiral Berkley's conduct, and the description which you give of the character of the measure imputed to him; that "he acted as if he had the power to make war, and to decide the causes of war;" sufficient evidence of the necessity of comprehending in this discussion, all the circumstances which have led to or have followed the action with the Chesapeake.

Undoubtedly the attack upon a national ship of war, is an act of hostility, and the very essence of the charge against admiral Berkley, as you represent it, is the having taken upon himself to commit an act of hostility without the previous authority of his government.

The provocation which may have led to such an act, without such previous authority, if it cannot justify, may possibly extenuate it; as the steps which have been taken to reprisal, though they cannot alter the character of the original act, may and do materially affect every question concerning the reparation claimed for it.

On this ground it is that, while I am commanded to repeat to you (what you consider as so satisfactory) that the general and unqualified pretension to search ships of war for deserters, is not asserted by this country, "I am "precluded from concurring in the inference, "that therefore the national character of the "men who were violently taken from on board "the Chesapeake, makes no part of the present question"

If the right to search ships of war for deserters is not insisted upon by this country, it is not because the employment and the detention of British mariners on board the national ship of any state are considered as less injurious towards Great Britain than their employment on board of merchant vessels (a proposition which would be manifestly absurd:) it is not intended to allow that the sailors of Great Britain may be justly employed, against her consent, in foreign ships of war; but merely that redress is, in that case, to be sought for by government from government; and not to be summarily enforced by the unauthorised officer of any of his majesty's ships of war.

It follows from this reasoning, that not only the "national character" of the men taken out of the Chesapeake is matter for consideration; but that the reparation to be made by the British government to that of the United States, would depend, among other circumstances, on the question whether an act, which the British government would be justified in considering an act of hostility, had been committed by the government of the U. States, (in refusing to discharge the Brit[illegible] men in their national service, previously to the commission of an act of hostility on the part of his majesty.

The act of the British officer would still be an unauthorised act, and as such liable to complaint and disapprobation; but the case as between government and government, would be materially varied.

At the same time that I offer to you [illegible] explanation of the principles upon which his majesty has authorised me to discuss with you the subject of your representation, I renew to you the assurances of the disposition to conduct that discussion in the most amicable form, and to bring it to a conclusion satisfactory to the honor and to the feelings of both countries; it is matter of regret that you should have been instructed to annex to the demand of reparation for the attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake, any proposition whatever respecting the search for British seamen in merchant vessels, a suoject which is wholly unconnected with the case of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, and which can only tend to complicate and embarras a discussion, in itself of sufficient delicacy & importance.

In stating the grounds upon which our government expect with confidence that "the whole subject of impressment shall be taken up at this time," and that in making the reparation which is claimed for the particular injury alledged to havn been sustained by the U. S. in the late unfortunate transaction off the capes of Virginia, "a remedy shall be provided for the whole evil," you appear to have been directed to assume that this act of violence (such as you describe it) is the natural and almost necessary result of the practice of impressment of British seamen from merchant vessels of other states; and to represent the particular transaction and the general question of impressment, as "identified in the feelings and sympathies of your nation, as well as in the sentiment of your government."

With every attention due to the feelings of the people of the U. S. I am sure you will readily allow that those feelings cannot properly be considered as affecting the merits of the case.

The first ebullitions of national sensibility may very naturally have communicated an impulse to the proceedings of the American government; but it cannot be expected, that they should guide the deliberate opinions and conduct of the government with which you have to treat. I would farther observe to you, that your government cannot reasonably claim any advantage in argument from the expressed sense of its own people, unless it be prepared at the same time to take upon itself a responsibility (which there is no desire of attributing to it) for the outrage & indecency, with which upon the late occasion, that expression has in too many instances been accompanied It is better for temperate reasoning, and assuredly it is more advantageous for the government of the United States, that the consideration of popular feeling should be wholly omitted in this discussion.

The right and the practice of which you are instructed to complain, as irreconcileable with justice, and intolerable in all their parts, have been exercised by Great Britain from the earliest ages of the British naval power, even without any qualification or exception in favor of national ships of war.

The grounds upon which such a distinction has been admitted in later times, and upon which for the course of nearly a century, the crown has forbore to instruct the commanders of our ships of war to search foreign ships of war for deserters, I have already had the honor to explain to you—And you will have perceived that those grounds are wholly inapplicable to ships in the merchant service.

That a foreign power will knowingly, retain in its national service mariners the natural born subjects of his majesty, who have been recalled by public proclamation, may be regarded as a presumption arising out of the hostile nature of the act and out of the probable consequences to which such an act of hostility must lead.

(Mr. Canning's Letter to be continued.)

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, wishes to dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *Herrings* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand, at his landing, four miles below Alexandria

Wm. H. Foote.

FOR[illegible]

LONDON,

A report is in circu[illegible] having entered Swedis[illegible] is not improbable. I[illegible] received yesterday, we[illegible] cle[illegible]

"The Russian cap[illegible] here lately, has, it is [illegible] ration, which the cour[illegible] ed to Sweden in whic[illegible] ed to join, before the [illegible] confederacy against E[illegible] fusal, a Russian army [illegible] ter Finland. Count [illegible] minister, is gone to S[illegible] object. It is said that [illegible] determined to go in pe[illegible]

Declaration of Prus[illegible]

The king having [illegible] twenty seventh article [illegible] concluded the 9th of J[illegible] out exception, all th[illegible] Prussia against the na[illegible] of England, as long [illegible] tween France and En[illegible] jesty has not yet hesi[illegible] sively the most conve[illegible] his engagements.

In ordering these n[illegible] into effect his majesty [illegible] the injuries and losses [illegible] them to the commerce [illegible] neral, and to the trade[illegible] in particular, who by [illegible] tunes, had acquired n[illegible] nal solicitute and be[illegible] time his majesty still i[illegible] mediation offered to [illegible] accelerating the conclu[illegible] ty of peace between [illegible] tain, would lead imme[illegible] fairs better fitted to s[illegible] terests of every powe[illegible]

The king has, howe[illegible] in his just expectati[illegible] have since taken place[illegible] known to need any m[illegible] ving brought near the [illegible] neral peace, have only[illegible] er distance.

The communicatio[illegible] between England and [illegible] of his majesty the em[illegible] published the 26th O[illegible] that there exists no fa[illegible] these two powers, his [illegible] ly attached in every p[illegible] and system of the nei[illegible] powers of the continen[illegible] conduct than his duty [illegible] of his dominions and [illegible] tracted by a solemn tr[illegible]

Agreably to these p[illegible] not paying any farthe[illegible] tions which he had hi[illegible] vain hope of a speedy [illegible] and having refused si[illegible] mission, to admit any [illegible] gent at his court has [illegible] London, immediately [illegible] return to the continen[illegible]

His majesty the ki[illegible] known these resoluti[illegible] his engagements and [illegible] kingdom, declares by [illegible] re-establishment of a[illegible] the two belligerent p[illegible] ther exist any conne[illegible] England.

FRE[illegible]

Memel, Dec. 4.

Another secret ex[illegible] tion. It will consist [illegible] under the command[illegible] art the Hero of Mai[illegible] taken up on Saturda[illegible]

AMERIC[illegible]

The following is [illegible] rejected in the comm[illegible] trading to America, [illegible] small majority, on t[illegible] *sent not being the fir[illegible]* sure;—

To the Right Honor[illegible] jesty's Most Ho[illegible]

MEM[illegible]

Of the Chairman a[illegible] Merchants tradi[illegible] rica,

Himbly sheweth,

That the trade to [illegible] a degree of import[illegible] neral commerce of [illegible] an object of great [illegible] cultivate it, and m[illegible] present crisis, wh[illegible] nufacturers are su[illegible] general privations [illegible] the intercourse wi[illegible] being so effectuall[illegible]

FOREIGN.

LONDON, February 15.

A report is in circulation of the Russians having entered Swedish Finland. The report is not improbable. In the Paris papers we received yesterday, we find the following article.

"*Copenhagen*, Jan. 8.

"The Russian captain Dodt, who arrived here lately, has, it is said, brought a declaration, which the court of Russia has addressed to Sweden in which the latter is summoned to join, before the 16th instant, the grand confederacy against England. In case of refusal, a Russian army of 60,000 men will enter Finland. Count de Motlke, the Danish minister, is gone to Stockholm for the same object. It is said that the king of Sweden is determined to go in person to Petersburgh."

Courier.

MEMEL, Jan. 4.

Declaration of Prussia against England.

The king having bound himself by the twenty seventh article of the treaty of Tilsit, concluded the 9th of July, 1807, to shut without exception, all the ports and states of Prussia against the navigation and commerce of England, as long as the present war between France and England shall last, his majesty has not yet hesitated to adopt progressively the most convenient measures to fulfil his engagements.

In ordering these measures to be carried into effect his majesty was perfectly aware of the injuries and losses which would arise from them to the commerce of his dominions in general, and to the trade of those of his subjects in particular, who by a long series of misfortunes, had acquired new claims on his paternal solicitute and benevolence; but at that time his majesty still indulged a hope that the mediation offered to England by Russia, by accelerating the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace between France and Great Britain, would lead immediately to a state of affairs better fitted to secure the particular interests of every power.

The king has, however, been disappointed in his just expectation; the events which have since taken place, and which are too well known to need any mention, so far from having brought near the desired epocha of a general peace, have only removed it to a greater distance.

The communication has been broken off between England and Russia. The declaration of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, published the 26th Oct. of this year, prove that there exists no farther connection between these two powers, his Russian majesty closely attached in every point of view to the cause and system of the neighboring and friendly powers of the continent, has no other rule of conduct than his duty founded on the interest of his dominions and on the obligations contracted by a solemn treaty.

Agreably to these principles, his majesty not paying any farther attention to considerations which he had hitherto respected, in the vain hope of a speedy general pacification; and having refused since lord Hutchinson's mission, to admit any English diplomatic agent at his court has ordered his legation in London, immediately to leave England and return to the continent.

His majesty the king of Prussia in making known these resolutions prescribed to him by his engagements and by the interests of his kingdom, declares by this present, until the re-establishment of a definitive peace between the two belligerent powers there shall no farther exist any connection between Prussia & England.

FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Memel, Dec. 4, 1807.

(Moniteur of Jan. 30.)

Another secret expedition is in preparation. It will consist of from 12 to 15,000 men under the command of General Sir John Stuart the Hero of Maida. Fifty transports were taken up on Saturday for the purpose.

AMERICAN TRADE.

The following is a copy of the memorial, rejected in the committee of British merchants trading to America, on the 7th Jan. last, by a small majority, on the stale ground of *the present not being the proper time* for such a measure;—

To the Right Honorable the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

MEMORIAL

Of the Chairman and Committee of British Merchants trading to the U. States of America,

Humbly sheweth,

That the trade to the U. S. has risen to such a degree of importance in the scale of the general commerce of this country, as makes it an object of great moment to maintain and cultivate it, and more particularly so at the present crisis, when the merchants and manufacturers are suffering under such great & general privations of trade in consequence of the intercourse with the continent of Europe being so effectually cut off.

That the amount of the British manufactures exported annually to the U.S. is estimated to exceed *ten millions sterling*, and the demand has been for some time past rapidly increasing to the great advantage of the manufacturers.

This increasing demand your memorialists humbly conceive proceeds from the following causes:

The growing population of the wealth of the United States, creating a greatly increased consumption, which neceasarily requires an adequate supply:—and from the commercial enterprise of the people of that country constantly discovering new and remote markets for our manuufactures imported by them for re-exportation, and which thus find their way into distant channels for consumption, where they were before unknown, and also into the colonies of the enemy were to which this country as a belligerent has not access.

That it is estimated that a sum exceeding *twelve millions sterling* is now owing from individuals in the United States, to merchants and manufactarers of the United Kingdom; which property, there is too much reason to apprehend, would for an indefinite time *at least*, be diverted from its regular chanuels by the obstructions which a state of hostility will naturally and inevitably present to its just appropriation, in the event of a hostile determination on the part of the American government. Such a result your memorialists fear would be productive of more extensive and general distress in this country than it is in their power to describe, and greatly augment that already felt in the manufacturing districts in the north, owing to the suspension of the demand for the American market following so closely the privation of the trade with the European continent.

That whilst your memorialists disclaim any intention of interference in the POLICY of the measures of government, they feel desirous of adverting [amongst the many important consequences of a rupture with the United States] to the disadvantage which would accrue to the commercial interests at large from being deprived of trading through the only NEUTRAL medium now left them, and the general inconvenience and partial distress, which must be experienced by his majesty's subjects in the West India islands in case of such a war taking place; and on the other hand to the advantage of preserving the American market open to our access for timber and naval stores; and also to the benefit which this country might, in the present state of Europe, derive from America, as a GRANARY, should a period of scarcity recur, and a good understanding be preserved.

That your memorialists consider it an indispensable duty which they owe to his majesty's government, to their constituents, and to themselves, to offer their opinion, that if the late orders of council be acted upon as they now stand, without any modification (as they refer to articles the growth of the U. States) it will tend to produce in the minds of the government and of the people of the United States a feeling of determined hostility to this country; in as much as obliging American vessels, laden wholly with the produce of their soil, to enter into our ports and to take out a clearance from thence, will be received as a novel and vexatious interference in the innocent commerce of an independent and neutral nation: and in the event of the American government not being induced at once to resort to acts of direct hostility, (which is most to be apprehended) your memorialists fear it will immediately adopt restrictive commercial regulations in retaliation, which will, in effect, be productive of a complete suspension of all mercantile intercourse between the two countries, and operate as an inconvenience little short of a state of actual warfare.

Your memorialists, therefore, with the greatest deference, submit to his majesty's government the propriety and expediency of so far revising and modifying the above mentioned orders in council, as to take of the restrictions to which articles, the produce of the soil of the U. S. are thereby subjected, and to allow American built vessels laden entirely with such produce (not being contraband of war) to proceed without molestation to their destined ports, such ports not being in a state of actual blockade.

With such modification, your memorialists would entertain sanguine hopes that the relations of peace and commercial intercourse with America might be preserved: without it, they would apprehend the most serious evils.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his present *DWELLING HOUSE and STORE*, corner of Washington and King-streets, on liberal terms by early application. Otherwise will lease the same to a good careful tenant for a term of years.

Wm. Reily.

March 29.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

By a decree of the conservative senate the towns of Kehl, Cassel, Wesel, and Flushing, with their dependencies, are to form an integral part of the French Empire. Kehl is to be included in the department of Mount Tonnere, Wesel in that of the Roer, and Flushing in that of the Scheldt.

(Mer. Adv.)

WE have this day commenced the publication of an address from Mr. CUSTIS, to the people of the U. S. on the subject of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, which subject we trust will be acceptable to our readers at this important period of our national affairs.—This address will embrace a comprehensive view of the rise progress and improvement of the Arlington improved race of Sheep. Also a description of Smith's Island, with an account of the stock thereon—The whole intended to promote the woollen manufactures of the U. States.

We shall continue this publication from time to time, and when the same shall be completed, it will be published in a pamphlet at this office.

ADDRESS.

IN the present important crisis of our national affairs, when the public mind is bent with concern upon our relations abroad, and turns with anxiety to our welfare at home, it is becoming to urge for your consideration, those subjects, which may be promotive of peace to the one, or prosperity to the other.

In the war of politics which has long unhappily raged among us, I have ever beheld the scene without a desire to participate any further than necessity, or a sense of duty, might warrant. But in the humble walks of rural life, in the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Œconomy, I have endeavored to take as active a part as my situation, and means of knowledge, would admit. Convinced that Agriculture is the great basis of all national prosperity, the key-stone that centers the arch of government, and the great impetus that moves the machine of national wealth and individual industry, I have been a laborer in its cause. The importance of manufactures, in all countries, but particularly in one which calls itself independent, must be present to every view, and the situation of European affairs renders it doubly necessary to provide for those wants at home, the supply of which may be denied us abroad. The rising population of the United States will in a few years demand employment for its numerous offspring, and the necessities of the country will of course encrease with its enlarged people. The old, the infirm, and those as yet too young to bear the labors of the field, are all candidates for manufacturing employment: a manufacturing establishment founded upon a liberal scale, would at once employ and give bread to hundreds, who are now objects of want and disgust. Among the benevolent attributes of European countries are the vast works of public benevolence, where thousands are rescued from vice, and bred up in industry. The produce of so much labor, gives wealth to the nation and does honor to the national character. Again, we now occupy the very humble rank of the commercial world, of being the carriers for others, and thereby deriving emolument from their exertions but how much more characteristic would it be, of a great people like ourselves, rather to bear to distant quarters of the globe, the produce and ingenuity of our own workshops than to wait at the doors of our neighbors, to receive their burdens for hire. 'Tis true, the abundance of our fields load many vessels with the necessaries of life, and returns the agriculturist a reward for his labors, but their produce is only borne to those countries, where no harvests bless the land, or where the season has denied them their usual supply of bread. Were all countries able to fill their own garners America would want a trade. Those who deal alone in the necessaries of life, appeal to the distresses of their neighbors for a market.—Thus we find that the greatest commercial nation on the earth exports the industry and ingenuity of her workshops, and receives the bounteous gifts of the soil in return. The most refuse parts of European manufacture are bought by us, who will not manufacture for ourselves, and we think ourselves comfortable when wearing what they may please to spare us. In some branches of manufacture fabrics are formed so costly by the force of improvement and skill, that the labors of day will purchase the labors of one of our citizens for half a year. So very helpless are the people of some parts of the United States, that they actually import articles, the material of which they possess in a better degree at home. It may be urged that the expence of labor is as yet too great in America for works of art to flourish; but the reason is very plain—we are mostly engaged in one occupation, tilling the soil; and having no alternative, those who possess no land will naturally require a high price, to work for those who have; but very many of these people would take a much lower price, where they could be employed at all seasons, and receive a settled stipend for the support of their families. The labors of the field are precarious from the seasons, and the condition of the farmer to give employment, whereas the manufactory which supplies the wants of the people, can only cease with those wants being supplied. The vast impetus which manufactures would give to the national machine, can only be imagined from beholding the fiscal resources of other countries. As collieries and fisheries form the basis of naval strength, so agriculture and manufactures are the foundation of commercial importance: so essential are they to each other, that agriculture may be termed the heart, which diffuses life to the manufacturing system, and regulates the pulse of the national constitution.

[*To be continued*]

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

To RICHARD BRENT, *Esq.*

SIR,

YOU have announced yourself a candidate for this Senatorial District, at the ensuing election—and as I am a voter in the district, and have always respected your talents and principles; but regretted you did not exercise them more freely—Yet I feel every disposition to promote your election, provided you will answer me the following queries in the affirmative; and believe me, when I assure you, my reasons for putting the questions in this public manner is that a number of my neighboring freeholders wish the same information before they make up their minds how they shall vote.

Are you in favor of the election of James Madison to the next presidency?

And will you do all you can to promote his election?

Why it becomes important that the freeholders should be possessed of this information is that you, (if elected) may in the case of the death, resignation, or in the case of the death, resignation or inability of an elector to attend, have a vote in the election of an elector, to fill such a vacancy—As I am told, the act of Assembly provides that the legislature, by a joint ballot of both branches, shall fill vacancies.

I admire the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and I am of opinion that should Mr. Madison be his successor, a similar course will be pursued—Further, I have an objection to trusting *a dotard*, or *any person* just returned *from amidst the intrigues of a foreign court*, with such an important post. Your goodness will excuse the rough style of a Farmer, unused to writing about political matters, and attribute the attempt to a laudable zeal to obtain what he deems important information.

A FAIRFAX FARMER.

Fairfax County, March 26th, 1808.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux dated Feb. 14, 1808.

"You will doubtless have received the decree of the 17th of December. The unexampled rigor of which has been greatly increased by the great and unjustifiable extension given to it by our custom houses. Not only vessels have been seized for being spoken on their outward passage, but some, in consequence of having been visited on a former occasion by British cruizers!"

MRS. EAKIN

Respectfully informs the public, that she has just received and has for sale the following articles, viz.

RAISINS, in small boxes, for family use.
FIGS.
LEMONS and ORANGES.
ALMONDS.
CAPERS.
OLIVES.
ANCHOVIES.
PRUNES.
BEST MUSTARD.
YOUNG HYSON TEA.
SWEET OIL.
ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
SPANISH SEGARS.

A great variety of CONFECTIONARY, and all sorts of CORDIALS, by wholesale and retail.

*** Mrs. EAKIN presents her thanks to her customers for their favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of them.

March 29. d3t

Just Received and for Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and over-looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 403 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence [illegible] be rendered productive. Those who wish a resi[illegible] where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants; and Thompson and Veitch were appellees, I shall, *on the first Monday in April next* before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months,

A Tract of Land,

IN the same county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from William Tebbs for 69½ acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land,

in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 30 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of

Land which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797 had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed. The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November, 1797, and now recorded in Prince William court, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house & some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the dower land of Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth. Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March 8 dts

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.
Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. eo1m.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulks.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informe his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Exr.*

March 25. 3taw6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert L. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will pleasemake payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

F. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eotf

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOISe

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 13th day of April if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder at the plantation of the late *Matthew Harrison*, esq. on Goose creek about five miles from Leesburgh—A very large and valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; a variety of farming utensils; some household and kitchen furniture and a quantity of Indian corn—At the same time and place will be sold or hired for a time which will be fixed, several valuable Slaves. After all is sold at this place, the sale will be continued at the farm, commonly called Jacob's, about three miles from Mrs. Lacey's tavern, and the same distance from the Gum spring—the like description of property will be offered for sale, and on the same terms—among the horses are several very HIGH BRED brood mares. The creditors are invited to attend and purchase—all claims well authenticated will be received in payment, and on those due by bond or for cash the usual discount will be made—twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

W. Ellzey,
Acting ex'r. of M. Harrison, dec'd.

☞ All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted for fees, or in any other manner, to make immediate payment to the Executor.

March 14 2aw8tf

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 10. 1aw3m.

A *Private Tutor* wanted.

A *SINGLE MAN* qualified to finish the education of a few young LADIES, and who can bring approved recommendation will hear of an eligible situation by applying to the

PRINTER.

March 17. 1aw3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to me in the mode prescribed by the 6th article of the fundamental resolutions for the government of the *Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company*, stating that a GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders is requisite for the interest of the said company: I do therefore, hereby appoint Friday the 8th of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at *Gadsby's Hotel* in Alexandria, as the time and place of holding the same, when and where the Stockholders in the said Company are requested to attend.

John Potts, *President.*

March 18 2aw3t

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

Firft Tuefday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

☞ The tickets at *Eight Dollars* each, for sale at R. GRAY's book-store, Alexandria.

March 17.

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the main road leading from Alexandria to George-Town, on Tuesday evening last, a likely *Sorrel Mare*, about 14 and a half hands high—she had at the time she went off, a rope round her neck about three feet long; two scars on the right side of her back occasioned by the saddle, handsomely formed, has a long tail, and in very good order, trots and gallops remarkably easy, and is unshod.—Whoever takes up the said Mare, if within the district of Columbia, will be entitled to a reward of *Five Dollars*; if out of the district *Ten Dollars*, and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

Wm. H. Washington.

March 25. eo2w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Charles county and state of Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the estate of *Richard Brandt* late of said county, deceased: All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 15th day of March, 1808.

Richard B. Brandt, } *Exr's.*
Wilson Smoot, }

March 19. 1aw3w

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, }
St. Ubes, } SALT.
Ground Allum, }
& Liverpool fine, }
SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.
COFFEE by tierce or bag.
Imperial and } TEA.
Young Hyson }
N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDS.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13. 3awtf.

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
December 9.—(15.) } 1awtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)